The next was his application to the Secretary of War at Washington for the State's quotum of arms.' (See testimony, page -, and the secompanying papers and applications of A. G. Packer, a jutant general, organizing the State militia for active duty.)

A. While matters were in a condition of profound peace here, though these causes of discontent existed to which I have referred and which are stated in the tax payers' memorial and in the resolutions of the Republican club here in the city of Jackson, Governor Ames, after the passing of the law which was known as the "Gatling-gun bill," as if preparing for war, addressed a letter to the Score tary of War inquiring about Mississippi's quota of arms. A copy of that letter I

Sm: By direction of his excellency, A. Ames, Givernor of Mississippi, 1 have the honor to apply to you for the statement of arms and other military property issued to this State since 1860. under act of Congress April 23, 1808, Regiment Infantry, C. P. Lincoln, coland the nets amendatory thereto.

A communication from the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., has been received, in which the State of Mississippi act approved March 3, 1875, with the sum \$170,167 31, and a balance due the United States is claimed of \$1,967-60. The records of this office do not show

the amounts of the apportionment for the different years, and having no data to furnish I respectfully apply to you to fur-Nery respectfully your ob't sv't,

A. G. PACKER, Adjutant-General The Hon. Secretary of War, Washington

The Hon. Secretary of War, Wachington, D. C.

That was a letter written on the 25th of May, 1875.

On the 2d of June, before the political canvass opened, Governor Ames addressed a letter to General Benet, chief of the Ordanace Department as follows:

June 2, 1875.

Sig.: I have the honer to respectfully apply for a price list of orthunce and

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IACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1876.

appointed in the Mississippi State militia furing the month of May, 1875. Wilkinson County. - William H. Noble lonel First Regiment Infantry. By order of the commander in chief, A. G. PACKER.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISS. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, JACKSON, June, 1875.

[General Orders No. 5.] The following named officers have nilitia during the month of June, 1875. Lenendes County .- M. A. Brownlee, captain Company A, First Regiment Infautry; T. H. Smith, first heutenant Company A, First Regiment Infantry; D. P. Moody, second lightenant Compay A, First Regiment Infantry.
The following resignation in the Mississippi State Militia has been accepted during the same period: Grenoda County. - June 17, 1875, First

By order of the commander-in-chief, A. G. PACKER, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISS.,) ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, JACKSON, October 1, 1875, [General Orders No. 7.]

appointed in the Mississippi State Militia luring the months of August and Sepember, 1875: Warren County-William French, lonel Fourth Regiment Infantry, Au-

october 11, 1875; Hurace H. Hillman, captain Company A, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; Calvin S, Nesbit, first lieutenant Company A, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; Calvin S, Henry Odom, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; James McLaughlin, second lieutenant Company B, First R

October 11, 1875; Charles H. Knowlton, proaching canvass. (See page—of tes second lieutenant Company C. First timony.) It was by this convention that second heutenant Company C. First timony.) It was by this convention that Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875. the Democratic executive committee was

The following named officers have been

October 21, 1875 By order of the commander in chief.

A. G. PACKER, Adjutant General.

The control of the co

Company C. First Regiment Infantry, unite vigorously with them in the ap-

nel First Regiment Infantry, October 11, 1875; First Regiment Mississippi Caval
ry, Colonel Eugene H. McMichael, of Milkinson county, October 11, 1875; who was examined on the subject, that the negroes were organized in clubs, having a county of the negroes were organization in every was upon his personal knowledge, and the subject of the negroes were organization in every was upon his personal knowledge, and the subject of the negroes were organization in every was upon his personal knowledge, and the subject of the subject Lafayette Anderson, second lieutenant stitute for cannon-became general

Lafayette Anderson, second lieutenant Company A, First Regiment Infartry, October 17, 1875.

The following appointments have been revoked during the same period:

Warren county—R. J. Temple, captain Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 5, 1875.

Hinds county—Charles Caldwell, captain Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Eugene B. Wilborn, first lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Porter Kelley, second R pistols in the air and exploded anvils at night on their return from meetings through the country. At page 112, A. Parker, Republican sheriff in Amite county, testifies as follows:

slanderers to whom we have referred will be gone forever. It is for this reason that we sincerely deprecate such utterances as are contained Yazoo county—Albert T. Morgan, colo-nel First Regiment Infantry, October 11, as chairman.

negroes, one other shot himself accidently, nominated Morgan; but Hilliard bolted and nine colored men killed by the Alcorn and ran for the office, calling to his aid

Answer. Tee, sir.

Q. Didn't you furnish these extracts to him?

A. I furnished some of them.

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH, AND WHO HELPED TO COMPILE THE EXTRACTS IN IT.

Q. I observe, in reply to a question put to you, first in respect to the Clinton riot, and next in regard to certain question, and next in regard to certain question.

The riot at Vicksburg on the 5th of Indian and recommitted him to prison. Morgan, who was committed without bail, waiving any hearing before the committing magistrate. He immediately, however, sued out a writ of habeas corpus, before Chancellor Dreman, who, after a hearing of five days, refused to discharge him on bail, and recommitted him to prison. Morgan, who was committed without bail, waiving any hearing before the committing magistrate. He immediately, however, sued out a writ of habeas corpus, before Chancellor Dreman, who, after a hearing of five days, refused to discharge him on bail, and recommitted him to prison. Morgan, who was committed without bail, waiving any hearing before the committing magistrate. He immediately, however, sued out a writ of habeas corpus, before Chancellor Dreman, who, after a hearing of five days, refused to discharge him on bail, and recommitted him to prison, more determined opponing the arrest of Morgan, who was committed without bail, waiving any hearing before the committing magistrate. He immediately, however, sued out a writ of habeas corpus, before Chancellor Dreman, who, after a hearing of five days, refused to discharge him on bail, and recommitted him to prison, and recommitted h

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| ACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1876. | Two Dollars is Vest. 1 formation and interest to the control of th

before cited, classes him among the disreputable associates of Governor Ames. and says that, when a State Senator, he offered to sell his vote for \$2,000; that Raymond, the State printer, refused to pay it, saying that he had already paid him \$900, and that was enough for that vote. Morgan was also chairman of the my speech, or as having reference to mylate republican State convention.

The marriage, to which we have alluded, and his evil repute encouraged a paid any attention to them political associate named Hilliard, and a former sheriff, to run against him for the nomination of sheriff. The convention by anything that was said in the crowd, nominated Morgan, but Hilliard leaded but that the interruption to his speech Deplorable and dreadful as the occurthe end of the election of 1874, Hilliard,
being in office, refused to give it up to
Morgan, except upon terms to which
Ames, who has furnished the conventes. whatever opposition he could muster. At in the speech of the honorable Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Morton,] and delivered in the Senate by him, when arging the adoption of the resolution by which this committee was authorized. No which this committee was authorized. No fact strated by they there honorable Senator of the documentary evidence at target 20 of the documentary evidence attached to the testimony,) yet no action did so, and killed Hilliard, who resisted It is in proof, by almost every witness is in proof, by almost every witness which this committee was authorized. No fact stated by that honorable Senator ing a quasi military organization in every in the State. Clubs, also, of the negroes were organized in clubs, have in a quasi military organization in every in the State. Clubs, also, of the negroes were organized in clubs, have in a quasi military organization in every in the State. Clubs, also, of the negroes were organized in clubs, have in a quasi military organization in every in the State. Clubs, also, of the negroes were organized in clubs, have in the negroes were organized in clubs, Amite county—Charles P. Nelson, captain Company A, First Regiment Infantry, October 21, 1875; Henry J. Lilly, first lieutenant Company A, First Regiment Infantry, October 17, 1875; T. N. ment Infantry, October 18, 1875; T. N. ment Infantry organization in every in the source from which he obtained his occurring at the court-house, involved the law, and, so far as the testimony of fusion, two colored men were killed on occurring at the court-house, involved the law, and, so far as the testimony of fusion, two colored men were killed on occurring at the court-house, involved the law, and, so far as the testimony of fusion, two colored men were killed on occurring at the court-house, involved the law, and, so far as the testimony of fusion, two colored men were killed on occurring at the court-house, involved the law, and, so far as the testimony of fusion, two colored men were killed on occurring at the court-house, involved the law, and, so far as the testimony of fusion, two colored men were killed on occurring at the court-house, involved the law, and, so far as the testimony of fusion, two colored men were killed on occurring at the court-house, involved the law, and the law, and the law occurring at the c collision, it is proved beyond doubt to have been disconnected with any trouble growing out of the Democratic Conservation of the murdered man caused the arrest of Morgan, who was commit-

The riot at Vicksburg on the 5th of July, is stated by every witness who has been examined to have been entirely premeditated. The colored people met at the court-house on the morning of that to Senator Bayard.]

Q. This purports to be a speech delivered by Mr. Morton in the United States Senate, in January, 1876.

A. Yes, sir.

O. Legueres when you read the extract of the first at Vicksburg on the 5th of July, is stated by every witness who has been entirely premeditated. The colored people met at the court-house on the morning of that it is court-house and pelitical interest of close personal and pelitical interest of close personal and pelitical interest of close personal and pelitical interest of the extension, and who was also to have been one of the was also to have been one of the was also to have been one of the was, as his correspondence with Governor Ames shows, (see pages 102 and 103 of the documentary evidence,) on the morning of the was, as his correspondence with Governor Ames shows, (see pages 102 and 103 of the Manual Proposition of the was, as his correspondence with Governor Ames shows, (see pages 102 and 103 of the documentary evidence,) on the was

inter thirty at the outside. WHER OF COLORED PEOPLE AT CLIN-TON MEETING. Two Dollars a Year.

Q. How many colored people? . . A. I counted eight hundred men in

Q. At the barbeeue.
A. I think not over twenty for

A. At the barbeque?

interruptions noticed by men standing by, and I thought I would ask you whether you heard them or not. A. I heard, subsequently to the riot, when I got home, that such expressions had been made in regard to portions of

but I did not hear them, and if I had heard them I should not likely have remarks, nor was his speech interrupted arose from the affray and the colored men to which we have

men, were overtaken, killed, and their bodies mutilated. Thompson was found in the public road nearly a mile from the scene of action, shot through the head. Charles Chilton was killed in his own yard, and, as it appears by the tes-